Smith's Report

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The Campus Project

CODOHWeb is an incredible success story for us. Sometimes this escapes me, but then I have occasion to look at the statistics for other revisionist sites and it is brought home to me once again how we are the center piece of holocaust revisionism on the World Wide Web. Why us?

Because we reach out; we don't just put our stuff up on the Web and then wait. Our most effective outreach is through the Campus Project. It's the Campus Project that has made CODOHWeb the primary "portal" through which more people, here and abroad, enter the world of holocaust revisionism than any other site on the Internet.

Running ads in student newspapers across the nation, each one promoting CODOHWeb (<www. codoh. com>).— that's what does the trick. The ads appear in scores of student newspapers each academic year, where they are read by hundreds of thousands of students, faculty and administration.

We're at the place now where, on a yearly basis, documents are being accessed at a rate of (forgive me) some *six million* times every twelve months. The count goes up when classes are in session, dips during summer break, then picks up again in the fall. The hit count for May 2000, for example, as finals were being taken and classes were letting out, was 554,100.

The Anti-Defamation League is going the extra mile to dissuade student editors from agreeing to run CODOH ads. This Spring the ADL published four

(Continued on page 5)

Bomb Shelters, Not Gas Chambers

George Brewer

Of all the issues concerning the Holocaust which revisionists have studied over the years, none has been more complicated than putting to rest the myth of the homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz, and especially those in the crematoria. Indeed, to a certain degree, the exposure of the Gas Chamber Myth has been one of the central themes of all Holocaust revisionism.

Now, a new study by CODOH associate Samuel Crowell provides the most recent synthesis of almost thirty years of tireless revisionist labor. Entitled "Bomb Shelters in Birkenau: A Reappraisal", Crowell traverses not only the evidence for the existence of bomb shelters, but gathers together the work of numerous revisionist scholars to argue not only for the existence of bomb shelters in the crematoria, but also for the dual use of these crematoria for the showering of the inmates of Auschwitz and the delousing of their clothes.

The Background

The road Crowell describes is a long one, beginning at Nuremberg, where numerous leading Nazis were hanged for the existence of gas chambers whose only documentary proof consisted of two ambiguous documents -- documents which Crowell shows were mistranslated by American prosecutors. The gassing claim at Auschwitz, incredibly enough, was limited to these two documents for almost 30 years.

Although the skeptical writings of revisionist father Paul Rassinier cannot be discounted, the real watershed

Continued on page 3)

LETTERS

I am currently working on a 32 pp fully illustrated Action Report on the trial, legal size, which will go to the printer next week; that occupies a lot of my time. People on my list will get it sent anyway, anybody else should send me $10 for it incl. shipping. It contains my entire trial diary and many of the key documents illustrated. Next: the transcripts themselves.

David Irving

Focal Point Publications
81 Duke Street
London, England
W1M 5DJ

Here is my contribution for your great struggle. I think you should use part of it to buy yourself, first, a good heating system, and then the best security system on the market. I will pray for you.

M.L., Ontario

Muchas thanks. Maybe next year.

Just read **SR** 69. As usual your writing is a delight. Regarding Faurisson's pessimism; I can understand it. If it makes him feel any better, I believe that it will be honest and objective Jews who will ultimately bring down the monster. It will be the Finkelsteins, Shahaks and such who will get the attention of the academics.

Also, I like your idea of examining the UCLA Holocaust Studies program in depth. Needless to say, I don't expect that it is an academically honest real study program, but it would be good to find out. If there ever was a real program to study the events we should support it and participate in it.

Albert Doyle, Florida

The Revisionist contains much commendable material. It appears to fill a need not currently being met by other revisionist periodicals. I particularly liked the review of the Niall Ferguson book, *The Pity of War*. Very, very good work. If you continue with this kind of publication you stand a chance of making an impact. This is taking things well beyond the free-speech on gas-chambers approach.

B.W., Indiana

John Silber's [Chancellor, Boston U] Open Letter to College Students contains more legitimate criticisms of your ad (Holocaust Studies) about Elie Wiesel than you seem to be willing to admit.

For one thing, Silber certainly has a point regarding your attempt to show Wiesel has contradicted himself as to where he was liberated. Silber is right; newspapers make mistakes. Accusing Wiesel of self-contradiction based on what he is reported to have said is a pretty weak argument and doesn't prove anything. As Silber suggests, if you wish to show that Wiesel has contradicted himself, you should do so by citing his own writings.

Silber also has a point in his brief response to your ad's statement about Wiesel and the "geysers of blood" at Babi Yar. The fact is, in your ad you worded things in such a way as to suggest that Wiesel clamed to be an eyewitness to the "geysers of blood." (You were supposedly considering eyewitness testimony given by Wiesel.)

So Silber is correct that Wiesel did not actually claim to be an eyewitness to that scene, that he was actually reporting what other supposed eyewitnesses had said. Whatever Wiesel's apparent acceptance of the testimony about the geysers of blood may tell us something about Wiesel, it doesn't tell us anything about Wiesel as an eyewitness, which is the subject you were supposed to be discussing.

Why not admit that Silber correctly pointed out that you made some weak or irrelevant criticisms of Wiesel as an eyewitness, and then try to do better?

Lou Rollins, Washington

Your remarks are on target, from a more or less academic point of view. In SR 69 I wrote that I would deal with one error of fact in Silber's letter. I will deal with the entire enchilada, but not yet. Silber's Letter is important, not only for its sophistication, but for its sophistry as well. I will refer to one other statement in Silber's letter.

> Elie Wiesel does not say that every Jew "should set aside a zone of hate – healthy virile hate" for Germans. Rather he said they "should set apart a zone of hate – healthy virile hate – for what the German personifies and for what persists in the Germans.

Anyone who reads the text of my ad, which I published in SR 69, will see that he has got it backwards, and that I quoted Wiesel exactly the way Silber says I should have quoted him.

I can demonstrate to my readers that I quoted EW correctly, but I cannot demonstrate it to the thousands of students and others who go to Silber's Letter on the Web. Silber will be taken at his word. I will be judged a fraud.

I did not write merely that Silber was wrong about most of what he wrote in his Letter, but that he was "wrong," "half-wrong," and/or "wrong-headed" throughout the letter. I think it will serve revisionism well to challenge this man in public as forcefully as possible. Take another look at Silber's letter—keeping in mind that Silber is the man to address, not Wiesel—and send me any thoughts you might have.

And I invite other SR readers to do the same.

I look forward to receiving your letters. I read every one carefully. I am unable respond to correspondence that is not of utmost urgency. Just not enough hours in my day. If your letter is for publication but you want to remain anonymous, please make certain that we understand that.

(Continued from page 1)
for upsetting the gassing claim came in the early seventies, at a time when the State of Israel was beginning to exploit the Holocaust for its own purposes, and at a time when Willy Brandt was pursuing an *Ostpolitik* that incidentally acknowledged German responsibility for Nazi crimes and the finality of the postwar German borders.

Several voices emerged simultaneously. There was Richard Harwood, whose *Did Six Million Really Die?* created a storm in the English publishing world. There were Thies Christophersen and Wilhelm Stäglich, two former Wehrmacht officers who had been to Auschwitz during the war and who had the gumption to stand up and say that they knew nothing about gassings at Auschwitz. Finally, there were two professors, Arthur R. Butz in the United States and Robert Faurisson in France, who carried out the first attempts to subject the gassing claim, as well as the rest of the Holocaust, to the rigorous standards of scholarly textual and material criticism.

In Butz' case, it led to *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, the first and still the only synthesis of revisionist arguments. In the case of Faurisson, it led to Faurisson's discovery and use of the extensive files at the Auschwitz museum, including the actual architectural drawings of the crematoria. The gas chamber myth has never recovered.

Gas Chambers or Delousing Chambers or ...?

Faurisson's in-depth studies at Auschwitz and several other German camps led him to the conclusion that no one had been gassed at any of them. Instead, he concluded, as had Butz, that the only "gassings" that took place in German camps were the delousing gassings that were routinely done to the prisoner barracks and to the prisoners' garments in specially designed "gas chambers," usually in a room attached to showers where the inmates would simultaneously wash themselves.

In order to refute Faurisson's challenge, a group of "anti-Nazis" in France sponsored a pharmacist named Jean Claude Pressac to write the definitive work on the alleged gas chambers. His response was the famous "criminal traces," some thirty-nine references to gastight doors with peepholes and other gastight fixtures which supposedly proved the existence of homicidal gas chambers.

The response of the revisionists, led by Faurisson, was to hold Pressac's feet to the fire concerning the known delousing chambers. Yet, even so, it was hard to square this argument with all of the "criminal traces" or with the fact that many of the gastight doors had peepholes, not strictly necessary for gassing clothes.

The Bomb Shelter Thesis

In his new study, Crowell narrates all of these steps in the growth of the revisionist challenge, and goes on to show how a third explanation slowly emerged. First with the casual remarks of Stäglich, then through the researches of Friedrich Berg, and finally in the conceptual breakthrough of Arthur R. Butz, who recognized in 1996 that gastight doors might well be explained, not by homicidal gassing, and not by delousing, but by German apprehension about poison gas attacks!

Crowell's own work, beginning in 1997, which has been covered in the pages of *Smith's Report*, and is exclusively available through CODOH on the Internet, has helped put this awareness of poison gas protection on a firmer footing. Crowell has progressively demonstrated not only that the Germans were concerned about poison gas attacks, but that they were so concerned about aerial gas attacks that they mandated that all bomb shelters would be equipped with gastight doors with peepholes. "Bomb Shelters in Birkenau" is the culmination of these efforts.

The Irving Trial and Crowell's Proofs

The Bomb Shelter Thesis truly arrived during the David Irving v. Deborah Lipstadt/Penguin Books libel trial. In that proceeding, Irving had sued Lipstadt for sullying his reputation as a historian and for calling him a "Holocaust Denier." While Irving's reputation as a historian was largely vindicated by the trial, the judge found against Irving on the Holocaust, accepting the testimony and expert report of Robert Jan van Pelt, who repeatedly denied one of Irving's arguments: that the alleged gas chambers could have functioned as bomb shelters, equipped with gas-tight doors as a precaution against poison gas attacks.

Crowell's new study engages all of these points in detail, and, incidentally, contains a devastating dissection of van Pelt's scholarship. In addition, drawing on years of revisionist research and dozens of new documents gathered by a number of leading revisionists he is able to conclusively show that:

... the Nazis at Auschwitz were well aware of the civil defense requirements for gas-proof bomb shelters in all new and existing buildings long before the crematoria or the "gas chambers" were built,

... the gas-tight doors and windows, called "criminal traces" of gassing by Pressac and van Pelt, are identical in appearance, design, and construction to ordinary civil defense gas-proof doors and windows,

... the architects of the crematoria at Birkenau received top level instructions on building bomb shelters from the highest levels of the SS at the same time as the crematoria were being fitted with gas-tight doors and windows,

... immediately after the completion of the crematoria, the

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)
Auschwitz architects turned their attention to building dozens of gas-proof bomb shelters for the SS, as well as for the prisoners of the camp,

... these shelters, which began to be completed in early 1944, were equipped with the same kind of gas-tight doors and gas-tight ventilation chimneys that the crematoria were equipped with the year before.

In other words, gas-tight doors were being used to protect the SS and thousands of prisoners from poison gas attacks while the same doors were supposedly being used to gas half a million other prisoners with poison gas! !

In addition, Crowell's analysis shows that the notorious "little doors" supposedly used to seal the gas chambers in Birkenau were in fact ordinary gas-proof shutters used in the crematorium conversion in Auschwitz, in order to turn that site into a dedicated bomb shelter!

Bomb Shelters and Disinfection

But Crowell, a trained historian, avoids tunnel vision and gives equal space to the traditional disinfection explanation for the gastight fixtures as well, prominently citing the important work of Italian revisionist Carlo Mattogno. Hence, his study also contains a stunning revelation: a hitherto unknown 1943 report that proves that the Germans built showers in Crematorium III. Not to gas inmates, but to give them hot showers, as part of a "special program" to control disease by setting up regular showers for the inmates of the camp!

In other words, Crowell is able to show not only that the crematoria were built to serve a secondary purpose as bomb shelters and gas shelters, but that they were also used additionally to provide temporary delousing and disinfection for the prisoners of the camp. Thus the apparent contradiction between the bomb shelter and disinfection explanations for the actual use of the crematoria is settled.

Of course, there is never a last word in revisionism. But this new study demonstrates a few points that the Holocaust Industry simply cannot dismiss. One is that the existence of gastight bomb shelters at Auschwitz-Birkenau has been proven once and for all. Another is that the entire curve of discovery concerning the importance of these bomb shelters in unseating the Gas Chamber Myth has come exclusively from revisionists. In other words, Crowell's study is not just the latest word in the ongoing deconstruction of the "Magical Gas Chambers" of Auschwitz. It is also a ringing vindication of thirty years of revisionist scholarship.

THE DOWN SIDE

The French — Again

Web users in France who want to publish online will have to register their intent with the government, if a bill being considered by French Parliament this week is passed. "The Liberty of Communication Act" -- passed by the House Tuesday and being debated in the French Senate this week -- stipulates that users will have to fill out an online registration form in order to post to the Internet.

One step at a time!

Jean Plantin, Pays for being a Revisionist

On 21 June 2000 the court of appeal of Lyon (Hubert Fournier, Jean-Luc Gouverneur and Madame Théoleyre) handed down two decisions against Jean Plantin, editor and publisher of *Akribeia* (Greek for "exactitude"), a learned review of revisionist tendency.

The first of these decisions convicts Plantin for having referred to specific revisionist works by name which the interior ministry has forbidden to be sold to minors, displayed in public, or publicized (Act of 1949 on writings deemed dangerous for the young). The second convicts him of questioning the official story of the Shoah (Fabius-Gayssot Act of 1990 on press freedom).

J. Plantin has received two six-month suspended prison sentences. His two computers, which were seized at his house in a police search, have been permanently confiscated. Moreover, he will have to pay more than 140,000 French francs (about $20,000 / £13,400). This amount, exorbitant for an editor without any resources, comprises, along with fines (40,000 francs), the damages awarded to the B'nai B'rith (the enormously wealthy Jewish organization), the LICRA ("International League against Racism and Anti-Semitism") and SOS-Racisme. It includes the legal costs of these associations and the court costs, but not the sums that J. Plantin has had to pay for his defense.

Finally, Plantin is prohibited from working as an editor-publisher for a period of three years (professional ban modeled on the German Berufsverbot).

In France it is unlawful to help someone pay his fines. But the law does not forbid people from helping with funds towards payment of damages or from showing sympathy and solidarity in other regards with one who has been struck by misfortune.

Jean Plantin may be contacted at 45/3 Route de Vourles 69230 SAINT GENIS LAVAL; telephone: 33 4 78 563 648

(This story was sent us by associates of Robert Faurisson.)

THE UP SIDE

The Nation of Islam Students' Association (NOISA)

Received an email from the Central Press Office of the NOISA. "May we have permission to reprint your article online on our homepage entitled "Smith Responds To ADL Slavery Ruse" which appeared in the *Revisionist*-Campus Edition.?

Absolutely!

I told the kids about the new edition of Roger Garaudy's *The Founding Myths of Israeli Politics* just published by the Institute for Historical Review. The next day I was copied the letter sent from NOISA to IHR requesting a review copy of the book. I expect the book to begin appearing in NOI bookshops around the country by the end of summer.

Yahoo Inc!

Yahoo is one of the Internet's great search engines. Co-founder of Yahoo! Inc., Jerry Yang, has rejected a French court order to stop Web surfers in France gaining access to sales of Nazi memorabilia—and revisionism—which appear on one of the Web sites it hosts.

The French daily, *Liberation*, quoted Yang as saying: "'We are not going to change the content of our sites in the United States just because someone in France is asking us to do so."

Under French law, it is illegal to exhibit or sell such items as German uniforms, daggers, medals and photographs. Why? They have "racist" overtones. I suppose German Internet hosts will cooperate.

A French court last month ordered California-based Yahoo! to report back on July 24 to explain what steps it had taken to prevent the French from participating in the sales. Yang said he was "not going to take any steps at all."

Does Mr. Yang understand who he is about to have a face-off with? Maybe he doesn't care. One day it's those Black kids with the Nation of Islam Students Association. Then it's some uppity Chinese-American corporate businessman. Principle does not appear to depend on a people, but searches out individuals to shoulder its burden.

The suit against Yahoo was started by old friends of Robert Faurisson and other French revisionists—the International League against Racism and Anti-Semitism, and a group that we have not heard of here before; the Union of French Jewish Students.

(Continued from page 1)

short documents on its own Website encouraging student editors to reject ads "denying that the Holocaust occurred." The documents are under a heading that reads:

"Understanding the First Amendment: Why College Newspapers Need Not Print Holocaust-Denial Ads."

CODOH is the only organization running revisionist ads in student newspapers, so they must be talking about us.

ADL managed to get *The New York Times* aboard to support the ADL's position. "Discussing advertisements denying that the Holocaust occurred, the manager of *The New York Times* Advertising Acceptability Department told the *Forward* (a Jewish Weekly): 'It is our policy to not accept ads of this nature. Ads that seek to deny known facts such as the Holocaust or the Rape of Nan king .. . . . Any ad like this would be unacceptable.'"

Student editors are advised to plan ahead and set a policy on what kinds of ads they will *not* accept. They are told that "there is little to gain from upsetting, shocking or horrifying" their readers, and that to do so can "scare away advertisers and ultimately reduce profits."

> *Most important, student editors should remember that while invoking the First Amendment can be exhilarating and rewarding, knowing when it does not apply can be equally exciting and important. In many situations, it is far more noble to make an editorial decision or reject an advertisement – such as a Holocaust-denial one – which saves a newspaper's audience from being insulted and demeaned, stops racism and promotes good journalism, all [the] while still respecting the mandate of the First Amendment."*

This must sound like a pretty good argument to many student editors. It is only one of the four new ADL documents in the Web aimed at suppressing CODOH ads. Each of these documents will have to be answered, and the answer will have to be gotten to each student editor. More work, but more opportunity as well. For once the student sees through one, he or she will see through the rest.

Re the *New York Times*: I would like to challenge the idea that the *NYT* will not run a CODOH ad. I think they might. Space is very expensive there and it's beyond my means to submit a regular CODOH ad for publication. But it would be interesting to run a small ad in the appropriate section of the paper. I would have to decide which section. Above is the ad I would run if

(Continued on page 6)

THE HOLOCAUST QUESTION

Ignore the Thought Police

Read the Evidence

Judge for Yourself

WWW.CODOH.COM

I were to get funding for it. I would run it one time each week for four weeks—or longer, depending on the funding. This one small ad could bring 10,000 New York Times readers to CODOHWeb. Maybe more. It could (there is never any guarantee in this business) very much be worth the investment.

At the same time, I would like to run this small ad in any newspaper or magazine anywhere in America. Maybe you have a periodical in mind where you would like to see it appear. It can be on campus or off campus. Running it will bring many new readers to CODOHWeb, connecting them to the largest hub for revisionist documents anywhere in the world.

Want to help? Send me the name and address of the paper or other periodical where you would like to run this ad and I'll find out the costs for inserting it one time a week for as many weeks as you, or we, think it will be productive.

WILLIAM PATERSON U. Here's a New Jersey university, the existence of which I was unaware of until we began working over our mailing lists in the Spring. Its student newspaper, *The Beacon*, ran our Holocaust Studies ad. It was not well received. Arnold Speert, president of William Paterson, wrote a letter to the editor of the *Beacon* explaining why running the ad was "unfortunate and ill-advised." Parts of President Speert's condemnation of the ad and the Beacon staff are taken verbatim from the ADL documents posted on the Web which I referred to above.

The story spilled over into the New Jersey *Record*, which reported on 10 May:

> *A week after the William Paterson University student newspaper published a parody issue, lampooning the Holocaust among other things, its editor – in-chief apologized in an editorial. ....*
>
> *The May 1 parody issue, titled "The Bacon," contained several stereotypes of Jews and ran the slogan: "Your on-Campus News Source for the Next Holocaust." The issue also made derogatory statements in stereotyping several other religious, ethnic, and sexual groups.....*
>
> *Staff members said the parody issue was written in response to critics who assailed the newspaper's decision to run an advertisement weeks earlier that claimed the Holocaust never happened. But after being heavily criticized by students, faculty, and university President Arnold Speert, the parody issue was pulled from the shelves by the newspaper's staff within 24 hours of publication.*
>
> *In a terse memorandum last week, Speert said the administration no longer would advertise in The Beacon or grant interviews to its reporters. The university president said he also would contact the paper's other advertisers and urge them to discontinue advertising.*

So the university administration decided to cripple a student newspaper for publishing a parody of those who, unlike dead white males, should not be parodied. A new editor who, from what I have heard, is not particularly nervous about being criticized has replaced the editor who apologized for what his staff had created. His name is Ryan L. Caiazzo, and by coincidence he is an intern with the American Civil Liberty's Union. My sources tell me that the ACLU is not going to look favorably on the actions of President Speert in attempting to create economic sanctions against the *Beacon*. We will see what comes out in the wash when the fall semester kicks off.

EMERSON COLLEGE On 25 March 1999 the Emerson College *Berkeley Beacon* ran CODOH's advertisement offering $250,000 to any one person who arranged for a debate on national television between CODOH and the ADL. Surprisingly, this debate did not take place, though the ad ran in more than 60 student newspapers. With a yearly budget of $45-million, I suppose no one connected with the ADL really needs the money.

It's probably mere coincidence, but it is now announced (an AP story dated 24 April) that this fall the communications department at Emerson will institute a class titled "Hate.com." It's purpose is to use "hate-driven" Internet sites to teach students how radical groups use the Internet to "target impressionable youth," "recruit members," and "foment rage."

What kinds of sites are we talking about? Those ranging from "neo-Nazi alliances to gay and lesbian haters to Holocaust denial sites...." According to whom? The Southern Poverty Law Center. So it's not just the ADL that is worried about students being corrupted by a little press freedom on campus, but the honorable SPLC itself.

One of the tricks of people like Holocaust revisionists on the Internet is that even though our materials appear to be "mainstream," they can lead to "conspiratorial theories bolstered with passages from the Bible and alternative historians." Good G-d, we'd better fix that.

Emerson communications professor Robert Hilliard will run the show. He plans to invite some "hate site creators" to the class and give us a chance to defend our work. Hilliard said. "People have got to know what these people are saying." No one agrees with that more than we do. I'll drop him a line and see if I might not be the kind of guy that he has in mind to address his students.

The administration at Emerson supports the new course.

"As a college of communication, Emerson is committed to developing and disseminating knowledge not only about the processes and

techniques of communication, but also about how they are used to influence society," said Emerson President Jacqueline Liebergott.

Hilliard and others emphasize that extremist sites are fully protected by the First Amendment and stress they are not calling for their removal.

RADIO

I'd been talking to myself again about getting back into radio. I did a lot of radio in the 1980s and early 1990s, it was very successful for us, but I got tired of it. Along about 1991 or 1992 I stopped soliciting interviews. I've been telling myself lately that maybe my getting tired of it had something to do with a failure of imagination on my part. Maybe I was handling interviews to meet what I believed others would expect me to, rather than how I could best handle them for myself. Of course, now I will never know.

Then one morning Audrey came to work outraged over the reports by English journalist Robert Fisk on the liberation of the Israeli controlled prison at Khiam in South Lebanon by the Hezbollah, the descriptions of brutality, torture, stupidity and filth. She wanted me to go on radio and talk about it. She had several unique ideas about how we could go about it. I had the same reaction to the reports as she, but didn't think it was for CODOH. CODOH has a specific mission. There have been fifty years of stories of Israeli brutality and stupidity toward Arabs. There will always be a chance to change my mind.

But we went out on the terrazzo and talked about radio for close to an hour. We went all over the place. It's called brainstorming. How it ended was that we would not get into Middle East affairs, but that the time had come for me to get back into radio. The corner had been turned. We were not going to follow up on what had precipitated that hour of brainstorming, but we were going to follow-up.

At the same time, I was busy with other stuff, then I went off my feed for about a week or so, and when I snapped out of it I was busier than ever with other stuff. One day I called Ted O'Keefe at IHR about some business, and when we were finished he said: "Bradley, have you thought about going back on radio? You're good on radio. You're a performer." It was like a glass of cold water in my face. I told him about what Audrey and I had decided. And afterwards I thought, what an interesting coincidence.

Still, I had a lot on my plate, I procrastinated. Then, another couple days later, out of the blue, I received an email message from the producer of the Tom Pope Show in Washington D.C. I used to know most everyone in the business, but Tom Pope was a new name for me. His producer wanted me to -- appear as a guest on Pope's show. This was more than happy coincidence. This was becoming an exercise in Jungian synchronicity. I was told that the program has a regional audience of about one half million listeners. I signed up to do my first talk show interview in maybe eight years on 28 June.

When I was doing radio and TV before, no one knew who I was, and no one knew what CODOH was. Now we are both household names in student editorial offices and faculty lounges. When I stopped doing radio I had never even heard of the Internet. The World Wide Web didn't exist. Now CODOH is the portal through which people all over the world reach every significant revisionist scholar and independent researcher on the planet. Half a million documents accessed every month—and we're only at the beginning.

With a little luck, a good number of Tom Pope's 500,000 listeners will be glad to hear how they can access the premier revisionist Website on the Internet. We'll have to wait to see what the numbers are the 24 hours following the program.

THE CODOH BULLETIN BOARD

It must be difficult for those of you who are not Online to have a feel for the back and forth that goes on the CODOH bulletin board. Serious exchanges take place everyday, all day. "Hits" on the CODOH bbs average 10,000 a day. Our friends from the genocidalist camp do everything they can to disrupt the board, "spaming" it with hundreds of off-topic messages, but our principled and no-nonsense moderator, von Hannover, culls the weeds from his garden without mercy.

Not every message posted to the Board is dead serious. The following two posts treats with serious matters, survivor testimony (in more ways than one), but gave me a couple good raps on the funny bone. A good laugh is good medicine, particularly in this work. .

Human Lawnmowers.

25 June 2000

World TV is promoting a WW2 special with a clip of an old guy saying "they made us cut the grass with our teeth."

BBC World has clearly shifted from the once objective news source into the hands of the pro-Israel propaganda gang. Their news (on BBC World) is loaded with stories favorable to Israel and slanderous to Islamists. In the same mold, they are now presenting this WW2 special - which, one might guess, will focus on reinforcing the themes of very evil "Nazis" and Hitler and holocaust horrors.

Can anyone post references for the alleged human lawn mowers? Or is it just based on an incident like, "you're my prisoner, lick my boots and call me Sir"?

What you gotta do now is dig up the legend that the Polish commies

put out after the war about how the Germans forced their prisoners to clean camp by picking up all the garbage with their lips. Then, they were forced to wash the steps leading to the commandants office with their tongues. Extremely hot, X-rated story!

Posted by B. Evans, GB

Big Toe Abortions

A CODOH writer, a Genius of Integrative Thought, brings together the ruling of the British court against David Irving with a recent ruling by our own Supreme Court — only from CODOH.!

29 June 2000

In a split decision, the Supreme Court struck down Florida legislation seeking a ban on so-called "Big Toe" abortions, reasoning that it involved a hindrance on a woman's constitutional right to choose and a danger to the health of the mother -- er, woman.

During oral arguments Justice Anthony Kennedy maintained that there was no reference to abortion in the Constitution, and therefore it was senseless to pretend that the right existed in that source. However, Robert Jan van Pelt, appearing as an expert witness for NORAD, once again gave his expert opinion on a subject in which he has no qualifications, by observing that, while it is true that the Constitution does not today bear any mention of a woman's right to choose, "Does that mean it was never there?"

Justice Charles Gray, writing for the majority, concluded that it was distinctly possible that the right to an abortion existed in the Constitution, possibly as a marginal note that was later filled in. As a result the legislation of some thirty states has been declared unconstitutional.

"Big Toe" abortions was a name coined by neo-Nazis, Holocaust deniers, and other pro-life activists early in the decade to describe what has become to be recognized as the safest and most reliable of abortion methods. Far less complicated than the associated Procedures, A, B, C, and D, "Big Toe" abortions involve a normal delivery of the previable fetus up to the delivery of the big toe of either foot. At that point the cranium and its contents are removed from the fetal mass. Doctors claim that the procedure is completely safe for the woman but can involve a slight risk to the doctor, who, in the event that he is forced to use one hand to ensure that the relevant toe remains in utero, is obliged to use the chain saw with his other hand.

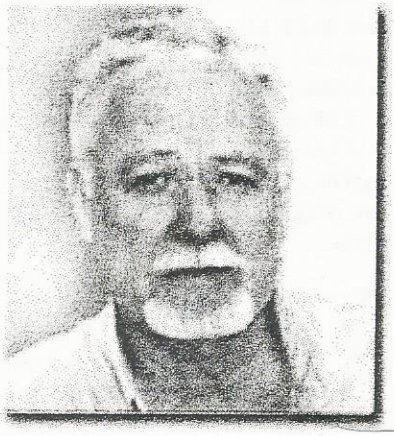
In writing for the majority, Justice Stephen Breyer held that the procedure did not pass the "gruesomeness" test of Justice John Paul Stevens in the Nebraska partial birth abortion decision of 2000, in which it was decided that all abortion procedures past about twelve weeks were equally gruesome, so why bother? In addition, he warmed to the Ruth Bader Ginzburg test, which held that any limitations on abortion represented a slippery slope attempt to ban all abortions.

In dissent, Justice Antonin Scalia pointed out that all that was really going on here was a bunch of lawyers in black robes who were deciding to go along with established abortion customs, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the constitution, law, or their particular expertise.

Justice Clarence Thomas went further in his dissent, expressing his dismay that the procedure, so utterly depraved in its description, could ever attempt to seek legal sanctification, regardless of its wide practice, either by law, the Supreme Court, or the Constitution.

To the stormy applause and loud laughter of the assembled mob, Justice Ken McVay [in real life the leader of an Internet bulletin board run by genocidalists] announced to Justice Thomas, "Abortion is the law of the land. Get used to it."

Posted by Tom Ehrlich, USA



Bradley R. Smith

The Last Word

My thanks to the four of you who answered my call for the story I lost in my computer crash of 1998—"Laughing at the Dead. Not Laughing.". Now I can send it to those who have asked for it (please ask again so I do not miss you) and to anyone else who's curious. Including the photos.

Bradley

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